PREPAREDNESS: The American Verann the Military Program. By
William I. Hull, Ph. D., author of
"The New Peace Movement," etc.
New York: Fleming H. Revell Com-

ETWEEN the military program and the American program Dr Hull assumes a radical difference. The first he gather from the military experts them-The second he draws from the origin, the aims and the ultimate meaning of republican United States. The American program-to change the order of this writer's considerationinvolves the limitation of armaments mediation, commissions of inquiry, arsitration an American army and navy navy, Dr. Hull claims that the United States should have an army and navy twentieth century republic. These lenate needs include such "police vice as may be required to enforce ational law on land and to suppress e other criminals within the ree-mile limit of our shores." These magnificent sanitary and medvice as has been rendered in al Zone and the Philippines, for such spiendid engineering work as has been done in Panama." Such tasks as these call legitimately for a twentieth century army and navy, adequate, efficient and as prepared as possible. Less than a dozen pages of this discussion go into the summary of an American program. The preceding nine chapters are devoted to an analysis of what the military experts themselves give as the sum and substance of requirements needed to fill the military program, a program which the writer designates as "irrational." "anarchistic." "uncivilized," "unchristian." Admitting that he is an expert on neither military nor naval matters, Dr. Hull throws himself, therefore, upon the body of expert kaowledge on this subject that has been collected by its recognized author-

from these authentic sources he draws the material from which he makes the amazing exhibit that the first nine chapters of this book provide. Turn-ing away from this point of considera-Dr. Hull faces squarely about upo

well considered ideal of manhood and citizenship. Even the early chapters, those dealing with Mr. Wilson's Ulster-Scotch ancestry and Presbyterian training, with the character of his education and the direction of his specialized work as an educator, add to this effect of unity, of the whole man. Mr. Ford is a sympathetic biographer and a fair-minded one. Out of an acquaintance that bespeaks some degree of intimacy he discloses many of the personal traits of Mr. Wilson, traits that the average reader would otherwise be unable to know. It is an interesting study and one of most pleasing friendliness and confidence of effect.

THE THINGS MEN FIGHT FOR. By H. H. Powers, Ph. D. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Books on the war settle easily into ground with the battle all aroundpicture books of the war, so to speak. The other kind is written at some high point, where, below him, the writer is able to command such order of plan the combatants and where, with backward-turning looks, he is able to penetroud and all with the weary round of ncient warfare.

In these, excited days the minute a tan says a word in favor of peace, that timute is he required to stand upgainst the charge of sentimentalism. Hull is no sentimentalist. On the ontrary, he is, judged by this study, here, in the first two chapters, the writer reviews what men, all along their up-grade of development, have been fighting for. The bit of the most rational of men, one, who commands a larger sweep of the horizon than the majority, who,

Houghton Miffiin Company.

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dangling blithely over the verge. Now and then the verge crumbled—" and so on, till another mood overtakes this charming record of adventure.

view of England, Germany and America upon one or another of the significant aspects of the war in its bearings and consequences.

FBOOKS
LY SUMMER

It is upon this basis of national study.

WOODOW WILSON: The Jone Ford,
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MEXICAN PEONS FIND MANY USES FOR THE CACTUS PLANT

world's vast array of vegetation, there is none around which center so many different beliefs, so many conflicting opinions and so many de grees of appreciation as the cactus of Mexico, whose names are legion and whose varieties number into the thou-

bane of the traveler, the eyesore to ranchman and the treasure of the peon, to whom it is a source of livelihood, a food and drink.

sidered a pest and a joy, for it is the

hood, a food and drink.

Mexico is particularly rich in its range of cactus plants. Owing to its climatic and soil conditions it has countless varieties of all sizes and shapes and all colors of flowers and fruits.

The peon is concerned chiefly with the species of the cactus or prickly pear that is edible, and this he cultivates and harvests in precisely the same fashion today as his ancient Aztec forbears did before Cortez marched his conquering hosts across Montezuma's domains and set up the standard of Spain upon the royal palace to proclaim his conquest.

The term cultivation as applied to the cess by which the Mexican peon es for his tame forms of cactus called mansas could scarcely be called cul-tivation from the American standpoint.

It consists of merely putting the cut-tings into the ground and surrounding othern with a hedge or fence to keep them from being destroyed by ani-

mals.
This is practically all of the attennation the plants receive and it seems to
be all they need in Mexico. The planrelations are always started from cuttings and the only plan is to get cropof tunhs, as the best known fruit is
called, as rapidly as possible. Three
stoints are considered the best cutting
for the quickest results, which means
a three-year crop of fruit.



FIRST CROP OF LUNAS IN THE SECOND YEAR, FROM CUTTINGS HAVING TWO AND THREE JOINTS.

chaser must learn to peel his own selection. This is done by taking the truth more varied and extensive than in the United States, and all of the species are fed to stock. Whatever is available and can be spared is singed by its spines and given to the cattle, the favorite being the durasnillo (Opunta). Put the Maxicans do not use this soily as stock forage the peer of the prickly pear to the spines as to the form is an article of food and drink and so soily as stock forage the peer of the prickly pears to the spines and given to the cattle, the favorite being the durasnillo (Opunta). To remove the annoying and murticles both ends are usually cut of and foreflage. To remove the annoying and murticles both ends are usually and confortably handled the spines, which may be easily singled off.

But the Maxicans do not use this soily as stock forage the peer to him is an article of food and drink and is an article of food and drink and is an article of food and drink and soily as stock forage the peers to him is an article of food and drink and forms, and, therefore, nothing else can.

The maximum to peel his own selection. This is done by taking the truth and whitting or pineapple and has a delicious flavor. In the thumb and foreing the truth as though they had been that they had been the thumb and foreing twenders.

Still another use for the pulp is devised by cutting the flesh of the barriage and the pulp is devised by cutting the flesh of the barriage and the pulp is devised by cutting the flesh of the barriage and the pulp is devised by cutting the flesh of the barriage and the pulp is devised by cutting the flesh of the barriage and the pulp is devised by cutting the flesh of the barriage and the pulp is devised by cutting the flesh of the barriage and the pulp is devised by cutting the flesh of the barriage and the pulp is devised by cutting the flesh of the barriage and the pulp is devised by cutting the flesh of the barriage and the pulp is devised by cutting the flesh of the barriage and the pulp is devise The control of the property of the control of the c

SIGNALING HAS GROWN INTO A MILITARY SCIENCE and the second s

TN FITHOUT a system of signaling war is impossible. When thou sands of men engage in battle, in a line which covers miles, they have to be united by something besides a common purpose. The general's orders everywhere along the line at the same time. Otherwise each division would b left to think and act independently. The

MINING THE PARTIES OF THE PARTIES OF

The transmitting of messages has al today, is a branch of military service of extreme age, which is almost coexisten with war itself.

the remarkable distance handkerchief attached to a long pole.

The flags and staffs in use among tem known as semaphore, transmit messages in the hands of operators twentyfive miles apart, and detached words are reported to be discernible at forty miles. The use of the arms and colored flags for long distance signaling, which today has reached so high a state of development, is by no means an innovation in

Wright, H. C. The American City, JW83-

Few persons without experience have eye. Signaling at five miles is held by experienced signalists to be at very short range. Messages have been read which were sent ten miles by means of a pocket

father to signal with a flag his success or failure in combating the minataur. Though his subsequent distraction by the love of the beautiful Ariande made him forger his promise, it can be seen that the system of displaying for exchanging communication.

It may be said, therefore, that the foundations of the present wig-wag-ging system of signaling had its inception in the crude practices of the ancient mariners. The seafaring man has a very acute eyesight, it is the saction in the dim distance. The ancient were clever to put this visual power to use. The only difference between their system and the present one lies in the intricacy of the modern code. Today messages of all lengths and descriptions are sent. Besides using the wig-wagging system warships also fly small vari-colored flags in different

INDIAN OF THE PLAINS REPORTING AN ATTACK BY MEANS OF ARM SIGNALING.